

COMMITTEES TO MEET AND SET ESTIMATES

So Decides Council at Last Nights Meeting—Will Re- port at Next Meeting—The Estimates \$200,000

On account of last Monday being a holiday the regular meeting of the town council was not held until Wednesday evening this week.

In the absence of Mayor Bott Deputy Mayor Lydell occupied the chair and the following members were present: Councillors Ireland, Lavelle and Crowe.

There was very little business of importance to come before the meeting and most of the time was taken up with a discussion of the possible estimates for the year.

At the suggestion of Councillor Lavelle this matter was referred to the chairman of the various committees with instructions to strike their estimates for their respective departments and report at the next meeting.

The school board submitted their estimates to council. They totaled \$200,000.00 and were made up as follows:

Teachers and officers salaries	\$19,625
Debitments	6,160
Sanitary work	600
Gas and water	1,000
School supplies	1,000
Miscellaneous expense	2,075
Total	\$27,360

Letters were read from eastern financial firms asking for information regarding the town's unpaid debt.

Before adjourning some small accounts were passed and ordered paid.

Government to Buy Presbyterian College

The provincial council has purchased of the Alberta Ladies' college property at Red Deer, to be used as a provincial school for feeble-minded children.

The institution will be used by all the four western provinces, according to an arrangement entered into at a recent conference of provincial premiers, whereby it was agreed that Manitoba should assume the care of the deaf and dumb, Saskatchewan the blind, Alberta the feeble-minded, and British Columbia the idiotic. It was agreed that all these institutions must be in operation by 1920.

The property purchased has been used as a ladies' college by the Presbyterians by whom it was established some years ago. It has been difficult for the denomination to finance the institution and the sale was consummated at a moderate figure, considering that the property consists of 30 acres of land and excellent modern buildings completely furnished and equipped for school purposes, located in one of the most beautiful sites in the whole province.

Says Aid to Railways Was a Necessity

The government railway loan proposals were explained in the federal house last Monday.

Sir Thomas White, who did the explaining, presented to the house a statement as to the financial position of the C. N. R. and G. T. P., which are getting fifteen and eight millions respectively. He said that the government was faced with two alternatives: To allow the railways to pass into the hands of receivers, which would hurt the national credit, or to provide a minimum of temporary aid to tide the railways over the year and give the government an opportunity to make an enquiry into the situation, and frame a permanent policy. The latter course had been adopted. The new feature of the speech was contained in the announcement that the government, pending the completion of the inquiry, would name two directors to the G. T. P. and C. N. R. boards to watch its interests.

Regular Meeting of Red Cross Executive

Very little business of any importance came before the Red Cross Executive at the regular meeting last Tuesday afternoon.

A letter was read from the secretary of the head organization thanking the local branch for their support in the past and also reminding them of the necessity of a continuance of the work. The letter pointed out that since the Canadian forces were now taking such a prominent part in the fighting and the casualty lists were growing from day to day there was a greater demand than ever for the comforts which the ladies of the society are making. A special appeal was also made to more laborers to do this very necessary work.

With the object of securing this aid, the executive decided to hold a social afternoon some time in the near future, when the goods under here will be on exhibition and a special appeal made to the ladies for help. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It was decided to hold the event on Monday day but the place of meeting was not decided upon. Make enquiries later and be ready to hold the event on Monday day but the place of meeting was not decided upon. Make enquiries later and be ready to hold the event on Monday day but the place of meeting was not decided upon.

The treasurer presented the following report for the month:

Receipts and payments from April 17 to May 9, 1916.

Sale of Work	\$ 35
One Badge Sold	2.50
Donations (P. Baird)	5.00
Collections	47.35
Balance, April 17	130.66
Total	\$186.36

Payments:

Material purchased	\$ 17.49
Balance May 9	168.87
Total	\$186.36

Britain Adopts Daylight Saving

The house of commons, after a short discussion, adopted the motion of Sir Henry Norman, favoring daylight saving.

The government will introduce a bill immediately, and if, as seems virtually certain, it passes all stages this week, the daylight saving measure will go into effect Saturday, May 20, when all sundial clocks will be advanced one hour.

Very little objection was raised to the measure, and what there was came mainly from those opposing agricultural interests. Sir Henry Norman estimated that the economy in lighting alone would be \$2,000,000 a year.

Canadian Transport Will Be Protected

Capt. Guy Gaunt, naval attaché of the British embassy at Washington, investigated the report that two German commerce raiders, accompanied by two submarines, are operating in the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes from New York.

Capt. Gaunt obtained from Capt. Bonifacio, of the Fabre line, a statement showing the actual latitude and longitude in which the two raiders were sighted. The naval attaché said he intended to wire at once to Halifax so that the Canadian navy could be alerted. The Canadian authorities at Ottawa also will be asked to take prompt action to guard transport.

Canadians Excel With Their Rifle

The Canadian forces are the best with the rifle in the British troops and have been most successful in keeping down snipers. That is the statement of General Alderson, which was quoted by Sir Robert Borden in the house of commons.

General Williams had also stated that the Canadians were named to the point of the line they now held because of their efficiency with the rifle, and that was doing what was expected of them.

This information was given by the member who the house was discussing the military department estimates. Sir Robert Borden, acting minister of militia, being in charge.

President Wilson has called out the militia of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico to deal with the border situation.

ALBERTA A VERY WEALTHY PROVINCE

Wonderful Increase in Agricultural Lines in the Past Ten Years—Rich in Mineral Wealth—Manufacturing on the Increase.

Big crops of wheat and coarse grain, at high prices; herds of best cattle with live steers ranging up to \$7.50 per hundredweight; hogs at from 10 to 11 cents a pound; butter, cheese, milk and cream products constantly mounting; more farming and better farming; bigger crops and bigger prices—these are the reasons are sufficient to explain Alberta's prosperity. But the great highway the province is making some simple comparisons and drawing a few conclusions.

In 1915-16 ten years before last average crop—barley produced a total of 1,817,505 bushels of spring wheat, an average of a trifle under 10 bushels per acre. The winter wheat crop the same year was less than 700,000 bushels, and the total wheat crop about 2,500,000 bushels. In 1915 the same province produced a wheat crop of 51,355,000 bushels, and the average wheat yield was almost 25 bushels to the acre, according to the Dominion government returns. Almost equally remarkable has been the development of the flax industry. In 1905 the total crop was 9,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 107,741,000 bushels. Barley in the same period has increased from 2,775,000 bushels to almost 7,000,000 bushels, and flax from 1,257 bushels to 1,124,000 bushels.

But these figures do not tell the whole story of crop production, by any means. Not only has Alberta demonstrated within the last ten years that she can grow crops of wheat, oats, barley and flax unsurpassed on the continent, but she has also found that she can grow other crops which were not attempted ten years ago, or which were grown in such small quantities that they did not figure in the returns. Among these may be mentioned early, last year amounted to \$93,000, and alfalfa, growing in the irrigated districts, totaling in 1915 over 84,000 tons. Other crops of importance were Potatoes, 6,155,000 bushels; turnips and other root crops, 1,246,000 bushels; mixed grains, 67,000 bushels; fodder corn, 170,000 tons; hay and clover, 311,000 tons.

But the permanent prosperity of Alberta is not what is important here. The district which is now Alberta was famous for its stock interests before its possibilities as a grain producing country were generally realized. Definite figures of stock production are not so easily obtained as in the case of grain, but the following, taken from government returns, are sufficiently accurate to prove their point. Going back to the year 1911 we get the following evidence of the development of the live stock industry: Livestock in Alberta:

	1911	1915
Horses	407,185	620,000
Prize Cows	147,487	210,000
Other Cattle	592,183	915,000
Sheep	133,092	625,000
Swine	257,610	400,000

The dairy products of Alberta for the year 1915 were worth \$11,000,000. The production of creamery butter was the neighborhood of 1,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,000,000 pounds in 1910. The province has an export system of grading, packing and marketing its butter, which has resulted in a reputation on outside markets that assures to the dairyman top prices for his produce. The dairy produce of Alberta in 1915 was worth more than the entire crop of the province—wheat, oats, barley and flax—only ten years ago.

These figures are sufficient to explain Alberta's present prosperity, and shed a clear light upon the source of her prosperity in the future. Alberta, wherever it is a province, is a source, and it is worth while pointing out some of the other industries which are contributing to the general wealth. Alberta has immense forest wealth in the northern part of the province, and along the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains. Great timber reserves have been created, which will preserve this wealth permanently to the people of the province, and permit a reasonable cut of timber every year. At the present time the average sawmill output is about 60,000 feet of lumber. This does not include the timber cut by farmers for building purposes, fencing, etc.

These same forested areas furnish another important source of wealth.

According to the figures of the Department of Agriculture the game and fur taken in the province in 1915 had an aggregate value of one million dollars. The fish catch for the same period is estimated at \$250,000.

In the matter of coal production Alberta stands second among the provinces of the Dominion, being exceeded only by Nova Scotia, and in the wealth of her coal deposits Alberta stands first. The present output of about four million tons is a very important factor in the province's prosperity.

As a manufacturing province, Alberta is in its infancy, although it has striking advantages which must bear fruit in future. Among these are its immense resources of coal, natural gas, and water power. The favorable climate, which, as it becomes better known, will lead artisans and laborers to make their homes, by preference, in Alberta and the agricultural districts capable of producing the food-stuffs for millions of people. But, although, as stated, manufacturing is making some simple comparisons and drawing a few conclusions.

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Big Death Roll In Dublind Revolt

No official figures have yet been issued on the deaths of civilians in the recent revolt, but 112 males, 36 females and 28 unidentified. The list is still incomplete because it is known that many of the dead have not been registered in any place open to public inspection.

The question of compensation for losses sustained by traders during the revolt is causing much heart-burning. Under British law the government is not liable for such losses in Ireland or Scotland, but a strong feeling prevails that the government ought to make an exception in this case and formulate a scheme of compensation.

New Leader for Canadian Forces

In connection with the announcement of the return to England of General Alderson, commander of the Canadian army corps in Flanders, it is announced that he will be appointed inspector-general of the Canadian forces in England.

The understanding is that Major General H. H. Lionel Byng, Gen. Byng, who is the son of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been in the fighting from the first and is counted a first-rate soldier.

ARBOR DAY NOT HOLIDAY

ARBOR DAY is not a school holiday this year. Arbor Day, which is the first Friday in May, has always been a school holiday in Alberta and not so many years ago was generally observed as a public holiday. The education department, however, has come to the conclusion that little headway is being made with arbor days in the schools with the children not at school. The schools, particularly in the afternoon will devote the entire afternoon to tree planting and fixing up the grounds.

NSUBSCRIBE FOR THE REVIEW.

Frontiersmen Unit Has Fallen Through

An earnest impression has been put forward by the Legion of Frontiersmen in an armful force of the nature of the Home Guard. It is imperative that this impression be corrected. The Legion was organized in 1904 for the defense of the Empire and its members were sworn to prohibit for active service immediately their services were required. This call has already gone forth and the members of the Legion have responded to a man. In the Legion there are few classes of members—A and B active A and B reserve, and honorary. All of the classes except the honorary class are composed of men of military age and physically fit for service, and are therefore compelled to go on active service when ordered. The honorary class consists of men who are for good reasons exempt from military service, such as age, physically unfit, etc.

There are a number of men both young and old, in Redcliffe, who, for various reasons do not feel they can join the ranks for overseas service. These men are anxious to form themselves into some kind of a brigade, which might, if circumstances required, be of service to the country. The Home Guard seems to have been designed to answer to the charge of being some misunderstanding regarding the qualifications for a unit of Frontiersmen. As a result the movement is at a standstill and there are a number of disappointed men.

John Barclaycorn Gets Man in Trouble

Three dollars and costs was the penalty landed out to W. Klyne by Magistrate Henderson at the police court last Tuesday afternoon. Klyne appeared to answer to the charge of using obscene language and the charge was laid by Baril Wilson, in whose house the offence was alleged to have taken place.

From the evidence it would appear that a session in which John Barclaycorn played an important part, the defendant lost some money and he returned to the home of the plaintiff where accused Wilson of taking him. This Wilson denied and a heated altercation followed.

In summing up the evidence the magistrate said he had sufficient proof to convince him that the accused was guilty. He was satisfied the trouble arose through intemperance and he thought it would prove a lesson for the future.

Alberta Has Big Sheep Shearing Camp

On May 20th shearing in Canada's largest sheep shearing camp at Conrad in the Lethbridge-Weyburn section will commence. Fifty thousand sheep will be stalled in this camp where new sheds and corrals have been built and at least 400,000 pounds of wool will be shipped from this point. The value of the product will be over \$100,000 at the prevailing prices which run between 16 and 20 cents per pound.

There will be other large camps in Southern Alberta where smaller bands will be clipped, but Conrad will be the largest single camp. Southern Alberta this year is expected to produce 1,000,000 tons of wool, which should bring close to \$400,000. For the first time, Southern Alberta wool growers will have their wool graded by government graders. This operation will be done as the wool comes from the sheep's back.

American National Guard Called Out

National Guardmen of three states, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, were called out by President Wilson to aid in protecting the border against Mexican raiders.

In addition practically all remaining mobile troops of the regular army were ordered to join the border forces. By these orders approximately 8,000 additional troops were placed under Major-General Funston's command. The orders are the plain intention by administration officials that the whole strength of the National Guard will be practically employed if the border is threatened.

The orders were issued after a brief conference between President Wilson and Secretary Baker over a joint report by Generals Scott and Funston at El Paso.

THE RED CROSS ARE TO HOLD A RECEPTION

Will Be Held in Livingstone Store Building on Thurs- day Next -- Articles Made Will be on Exhibition

The Red Cross committee appointed to arrange for the holding of a reception, met last evening. It was decided that the reception be held on Thursday next, May 18th, in the store building previously occupied by G. Livingston. This store is on Broadway next to Crow's hardware.

The reception will be held from 8 to 10 in the evening. A display of the work being done by the society will be on exhibition. Light refreshments will also be served.

As it is expected there will be a great demand for work to be taken from this gathering, the society officers are asked to be at the rooms on Thursday afternoon to make preparations. Work will be done by the members that a full turn out is desired at the regular meeting next Tuesday afternoon.

All the ladies in town are especially requested to attend the reception on Thursday evening. Men, women and children will also be made welcome.

Kaiser Appeals to Wilson For Peace

Emperor William personally sent a telegram to President Wilson, says the Daily Telegraph, in which, appealing to him as the greatest neutral authority, he expatiated on the necessity of ending the western powers not to prolong indefinitely what seems to him their useless efforts of revenge.

"It is believed in many quarters," says the Daily Telegraph, in conclusion, "that as far as Germany is concerned the internal dangers which are feared by the Allies are exaggerated with the idea of bringing home to President Wilson an approximate estimate of the internal dangers which his own government would incur if it should make war upon Germany with so many million of Germans and Irishmen living in America."

Battle of Verdun Now on the Wane

Fighting still continues around Verdun although for the past week nothing of a serious nature has taken place.

The French are still putting up a stubborn fight and the British are reported to be taking the offensive and gaining ground. The allies are convinced that the enemy is gradually weakening in this quarter and the battle of Verdun is now looked upon as one of the greatest victories in his story for the French.

Encouragement is given to the situation because of the fact that reinforcements are landing in France almost daily. At the present time every corner of the British Empire is being represented in France by its Regiments from Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa and Canada are now in the front line and are ready for the call.

Today's reports say that the Germans made an attack on the French position near Vaux Pond on the Verdun front east of the Meuse.

The war office announces that this attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Fortteen Rebels Are Executed in Ireland

Ten to fourteen persons have been executed in Ireland as a result of the recent uprising in Dublin.

Seventy-three have received sentences of penal servitude and six imprisonment at hard labor. A number of lists containing 400 or more names of persons arrested have been published.

The latest estimates of the casualties were given in Dublin. There are about 1,000, of whom 400 were killed. These figures include soldiers, insurgents and civilians.

It is noted that since the suppression there has been an increase in the rate of recruiting there.

THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

W. H. HANCOCK, Proprietor
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THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1916.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

At this very serious time in the history of our country and our empire, when party papers and petty politicians are going out of their way in an attempt to embarrass our governments, the stand taken by Dr. Michael Clark in the house of commons last week, is indeed a treat.

Dr. Clark is the Liberal member for Red Deer. He has always been looked upon as one of the heavy weights of the party. He is a strong debater, a keen observer and a fearless politician. Because of this his speech in the house of commons in which he rebuked his own party members for their continual petty fault finding, made a profound impression. In the course of his remarks Dr. Clark said: "If the government had not gone into this war with the intention of making something, or helping to achieve the victory which we know is coming, if they had not gone into it, and stated with the spirit that makes for victory they might not have made mistakes, but they would not have helped much in bringing about that victory."

"This is the time," he said, "to stand under the flag that we all love and for the greatest cause that ever animated the people; to get behind the government, of whom history will record that it has done well, and victory rests upon our banner."

This example set by Dr. Clark might well be followed by opposition members in our legislatures and federal house.

HALP THE RED CROSS

At the last meeting of the Red Cross executive a letter was read from the secretary of the head organization drawing attention to the growing demand for all kinds of goods which the members of the society have been making for the soldiers at the front. This is only natural. The number of Canadians on the firing line is growing almost daily. This means the casualties must naturally be more and the demand for comforts greater.

The Redcliff women have done excellent work along this line in the past. They are still doing good work but we are told by some of the officers that much more could be done if they only had more women to take some of the work, such as sewing or knitting.

We feel sure all that is necessary to get these additional women is that it should be made known to them that they are needed. It is for that reason this article is written. The society meets Tuesday afternoon in the rooms at the rear of Fairbairn's store, Broadway. If there are any ladies in town who are not now helping but would like to, they will be made welcome at any of these meetings.

THEY WANT A BRIGADE

There are a number of men in town who would like to form themselves into some kind of a brigade in which they would be able to get some kind of a training and get themselves in shape for rendering service if occasion should require it.

Among them are men who for various reasons are not in a position to offer themselves for overseas service, yet feel they could undertake work of a local nature. Although there does not ap-

pear to be any demand for such a brigade at present there might be occasions arise when an organized company could render valuable assistance. It is for this reason, we understand, that these men are anxious to get organized.

Since the home guard appears to be a dead issue, and the Frontiersmen are for active service, it might be a good idea if those interested call a public meeting and form a brigade. It matters not what it is called so long as it answers the purpose above stated. It could be in a class by itself and be independent of all other organizations provided suitable instructors could be secured.

MOTHERS' DAY.

Next Sunday will be observed in the churches throughout Canada the "Mothers' Day." The movement to observe this day annually was started some time ago. As the title would imply, the services in the churches on that day will have a special bearing on our mothers; their power and influence in the home, the community and the whole world.

If for no other reason than to honor the memory of our mothers the churches should be full on that day. But the day's duty will not be fully performed by attending church. If you are away from home and are fortunate to have your own mother still in the flesh, she must not be forgotten. She will know it is "Mothers' Day" and will naturally expect you are thinking about her. Imagine her disappointment, therefore, if in due season the Mothers' Day letter does not reach her.

If young men and maidens who are away from loved ones could only realize what a letter means to mother at home, every Sunday would be "Mothers' Day."

ARBOR DAY.

The provincial government has issued a proclamation proclaiming Friday, May, 12, as Arbor Day. For years this day has been observed in the different provinces throughout Canada, and, as the name would imply, it has been set aside mainly as a day for planting trees.

In many of the older towns and cities of the east the day has, partially at least, lost its significance. This is, no doubt, owing to the fact that they have religiously observed the day for years and now there is not so much need for tree planting. But this cannot be said of the majority of towns in the west and more particularly of our own town.

A few trees planted every Arbor Day for the next few years would make a marked improvement in the appearance of the town. Just try it around your own property.

THE WOOD NUISANCE

The time of year is now approaching for steps to be taken to combat the weed nuisance. Last year this important matter was sadly neglected, at least so far as this district is concerned, and the result has been none too encouraging to the farmers. Weeds were allowed to flourish all season and go to seed in the fall and we have not heard of a single case in the whole district where any attempt was made to handle the matter. This was most discouraging to any farmers who were trying to improve their land in an endeavor to make farming more satisfactory and profitable. This is a matter the different branches of the U. F. A. might take up with a view of getting some improvement this year.

Cousins Georgina Markiewicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death after her trial by court-martial, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

WAREHOUSE, FACTORY, WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Every Western City and Town in Interest in This Question—Development of Communities

"Country Life in Canada," a farm journal published in Winnipeg, had an interesting article in a recent issue under the above heading. We quote the first three paragraphs which serve to put before the citizens of Western Canada, particularly those residing in our larger cities and towns, the clear distinction between the building of a manufacturing centre and a purely distributing centre.

There is a certain comparison which can be made between a city or a town and a commercial enterprise. A city must be one of two things, in the wider aspect. It is either a manufacturing centre or a distributed distributing point. Did you ever compare a factory with a warehouse?

In the factory, close-packed machines or crowded benches have their scores or hundreds of workers and operatives. The production in quantities of any class of goods requires a certain proportion of man-power and machine-power, even in this age of automatic and semi-automatic machinery. But let us have the big factory and the big distributing warehouse. Here far fewer workers are in evidence; goods are received in crates and are repacked in smaller crates for transportation, or are stored by the efforts of one or two men with trucks. A shipper and a few helpers comprise the staff; it is a case of only handling finished goods instead of manufacturing goods from raw materials.

How to Transform

Cities, therefore, become either manufacturing plants or distributing warehouses, and the city or town which develops its manufacturing resources is the centre that goes ahead, as would service to the adjacent territory. No city will willingly become a warehouse, that is a distributing centre, but modern developments in the case of the consumer may tend to diminish manufacturing and reduce population, at the same time reducing the market for the agricultural production of the surrounding territory. Purchasing imported goods instead of bulk by direct selling organizations are direct means of transforming manufacturing centres into distributing centres.

In the boom days in Western Canada the whole thought of Western Canadians was expansion. Little care was taken to inquire whether the expansion was on sound economic lines, or merely a transitory development. If we are to build permanently in the West we must develop well rounded communities in which there are busy factories which can afford congenial employment at fair wages to a substantial element of our population.

Uniform Development

We must not put all our eggs in one basket, as has been too much the tendency in the past. Better a slow but symmetrical development than an abnormal growth along certain lines. Canada's national policy for forty years has been to aim at a uniform development of all the resources of our country. Just as it would be a fatal mistake to establish industries unsuited to the country or to place a prohibitive customs tariff against the products they make coming into Canada, so Western Canadians should consider carefully whether they would not be in danger of injuring industries, which are well suited to the country, by exposing them to the astronomical competition of foreign producers, whose longer experience and larger output give them an undue advantage. What Canadians must aim at is a policy which will properly conserve the producing forces in agriculture as well as in manufacturing. The results of such a policy will be seen in well rounded communities, set down in fertile agricultural areas.

Root Maggots and Their Control

Among the insects which attack vegetable plants, the root maggot is every year destroy many thousands of dollars' worth of such crops as cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes, onions, beans, etc. These insects are widespread throughout Canada, occurring in all of the provinces. The Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin No. 15 entitled "The Cabbage Root Maggot and its Control in Canada," with notes on the imported onion maggot and the seed corn maggot.

This bulletin shows how to control root maggots and gives interesting information on insecticides and horticultural enemies.

"Owing to the decided economic importance of root maggots, farmers should make early application for this valuable bulletin. Any farmer may obtain a copy free of charge on application to the chief, publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Enquiries concerning injurious insects and remedies for their control, packages up to 11 ounces containing insects and their work may be sent free of postage."

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May 8, during a terrific storm. The steamer carried a crew of 20 men and it is believed they were drowned.

A dispatch from Amsterdam to the New York Journal said: "Berlin advices received here state that German submarine was recently sunk by a mine in the Black Sea off the Bulgarian port of Varna. Most of the crew was carried by a destroyer, dispatched from Varna."

Albert Bright, 49 years old, an iron merchant of Sheffield, was on Friday sentenced to penal servitude for life. Bright was convicted of collecting and attempting to elicit information from workmen employed in an ammunition plant concerning the description of war materials. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

PHONE 2078
Dry Goods and Grocery Dept.

LEPAGE BROS.

PHONE 3878
Ladies Wear Millinery & Office

532 2nd Street, Tweed Block, Medicine Hat

Notwithstanding the big advance in all lines of goods values were never better at LePage's. When in Medicine Hat make this store your headquarters. Rest room in the basement for out of town customers. Carriage to Redcliff on all goods purchased here.

CORSETS Size 19 to 30 \$1.75 pair

Made of fine, heavy French material, lace and ribbon trimmed, 4 hose supporters attached; medium bust fitting, medium figures; regular \$2.50; sizes 19 to 30; specially priced and sold pair..... \$1.75

Fancy Muslins and Crepe 15c a yd.

Special showing of Fancy Muslins and Crepe in flower and stripe designs; all colors, 28 to 31 inches wide; values in this lot up to 85c per yard. Special price 15c, 7 yards..... \$1.00

Ladies' Overall Aprons 75c Each

Made of good washing, American print, specially made, taped around neck and sleeves, dark and light colors; sizes 36 to 44. Price, each..... 75c

Women's House Dresses \$1.25 each

Made from best percales, gingham and chambrays, all fast colors; sizes 34 to 44, \$1.25 each. Extra large sizes, 44 to 54, at..... \$1.49

Boys' Wash Suits \$1.25 and \$1.50

Boys' wash suits in Oliver Twist, middie, sailor and Russian styles, made in good galles gingham, ducks and percales, fitting boys from 2 to 8 years; fast colors. Per pair..... \$1.25 to \$1.50

Boys' Elk Shoes \$2.25 and \$3.00 pair

This is the best wearing shoe made for boys, all solid leather; keep nice and soft; made to stand hard wear; sizes 11 to 19. Per pair..... \$2.25 to \$3.00

Men's Fine Negligee Shirts \$1.00

These shirts are in plain or colored stripes, good quality of English Oxford sheeting, well made, good and roomy, reversible collar; sizes 14 1/2 to 17 1/2; not cut in this line worth less than \$1.50. Special price, each..... \$1.00

Men's Big Overalls \$1.25

Owing to the big advance in drill many stores have had to raise the price on overalls; we are still selling the renowned Iron Horse Overalls, made of drill in either striped or plain; sizes 32 to 50. Per pair..... \$1.25 to \$1.50, sizes 56 to 64, each..... \$1.25

Men's Cotton Sox 2 pr. for 25c

Men's seamless cotton work sock, special, per pair..... 25c Two pair for..... 25c

End-The-Mend Stockings 25c pair

Boys' and Girls' End-the-Mend-Hose, best quality cotton; are in one rib; save darning and buy End-the-Mend; sizes 6 to 19. Per pair..... 25c

Children's Patent Slippers 85c pr.

Kiddee patent, one strap slippers in all black, a black with white trimming; sizes 3 to 7 1/2. Special price, per pair..... 85c

Men's Elk Working Boots \$4.00

Leather is advancing in price every day; get a pair of these at the old price; nice soft and pliable; sizes 6 to 14, at, per pair..... \$4.00

Mail Orders Will Have Our Best Attention

The First Lesson
"Where's Tommy?" asked Mr. Jones, on his return from business one evening.
"Gone to bed," was his wife's reply.
"I hope he's not ill!"
"No, I sent him to bed as a punishment for snoring."
"Snoring?" repeated Jones; "I'll teach him to snore!"
Without waiting for a light the angry father rushed upstairs to interview the culprit, only to fall over a loose stairrod and bump his chin.
At once he became exceedingly silent, and when the air had cleared he heard his wife call, gently:
"Better come down, dear; I'm sure Tommy has heard enough for his first lesson."

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE REDCLIFF REVIEW.

Seedlings For Sale

CABBAGE—Early Jersey Wakefield, strong, transplanted. Per doz. 1/2c. Per 100 \$1.00.

CABBAGE—Late snow Seedlings per doz. 15c.—per 100 60c

CAULIFLOWER—Early snowball, transplanted, per doz. 30c. Per 100 \$1.50

TOMATOES—Earlia, Dwarf, Champion and Comet per doz. 25c. Per 100 \$1.50

TOMATOES—Strong transplanted plants, 6 to 12 inches, 75c per doz. \$4.50 per 100

Mint Root, Peppers, Egg Plants, Etc.

Overland Limited, Greenhouses
REDCLIFF, ALBERTA

WANTED! FARMIS

If you wish to dispose of your land, see

STONER, LOCKWOOD & WHEELER LTD.

FOUND SNOW BRIDE

Starting Experience of an Artist
Who Met Strange Girl in
Blizzard.

By GEORGE MUNSON.

Lawrence Harmed had put the finishing touches to his picture, and he was not satisfied. For four months he had painted it, retouching here and there until at last all was complete except the woman who stood out here—snowflakes, her face, a type of beauty, heavy, Spanish or Italian, had never symbolized the thought of the designer; now, standing unhappily at it, he felt that he could never attain to what he sought.

Harmed occupied an attic in Washington square, a huge room which served at once for studio and bedroom. Adjoining this was a smaller furnished room, but he never occupied this. He slept among his paintings, and often in the middle of the night he would spring from his bed to portray the idea which had come to him in the strange and beautiful light. He looked out at the falling snow, whitening the roofs around him. With a sudden impulse he put on his coat and overcoat and strode down the stairs and into the hall.

Then suddenly his heart beat wildly. Far there, approaching slowly and uncertainly through the night, was the woman of his dream. She was a girl of perhaps average height, slender in figure and pose, an Italian, he thought.

"What is the matter?" he asked her. "Are you lost? Are you ill?" But she only shook her head and the tears streamed down her face. He tried her in French, in his unskilled Italian, but in vain.

Harmed stared at her in dismay. Then it occurred to him that his duty was to offer her warmth and shelter, food, and, in doing so, he would paint



Suddenly His Heart Beat Wildly.

her. This was the model that he had sought so long. Afterward, later that night, undoubtedly he could succeed in ascertaining where she lived and take her home.

She had no fear of him. She seemed like a tremulous innocent child when he escorted her into the house, up the dim passage and stairs, to his attic at the top of the house.

She seemed naively interested in the pictures that stood round the room, and went from one to another clapping her hands with delight. But he could not understand a word she said. She was certainly not a European girl. Perhaps she was a Syrian.

He took his brush and palette and began dutifully changing the face of the woman in the picture. It was midnight before he had finished and even then he was not satisfied.

"Now you must go home," he said, and pointed toward the door. He put on his hat and overcoat again, but when he made his house he found her waiting and clinging to him, looking up imploringly into his face.

Well, there was nothing to do but offer her hospitality. She understood at once and assented.

Harmed was awake before the following morning, but when he was dressed and ready to begin breakfast there came a tap at the door and the unknown stood there, beating upon the door. She prepared breakfast for two and then painted her again.

And he did not telephone for the police. For by this time the novel companionship, and a sense, too, that destiny had sent her to him, had stolen away his judgment. And so for days he remained until at last the picture was completed.

Harmed had always lived a very lonely life. It had been one of intense struggles and hardships, too, until, a year before, his picture had begun to attract the notice of a small group of connoisseurs and had secured him purchasers at a little over a hundred francs.

He had a mother living in a small town upstate. He reacted to write to her, to ask her counsel, with a view to sending the girl home to learn French and to be put through an elementary schooling. He would not take advantage of her helplessness until she was in a position to marry him of her will. And he knew that only his mother would understand.

He had finished writing the letter at the tenth morning after her arrival. She was preparing lunch, over the stove in the corner of the attic. "I shall be back soon," he said as he put down his croissant, and she smiled and nodded, just as though he understood. He took the letter to mail and one of his pictures under his arm. This he designed for a certain dealer who purchased his work at a mainly low price; nevertheless, it would provide him with food for a month, and, possibly, if he were sharp at a bargain, with enough over for their fares to Hicksville, his mother's town.

As he crossed the street Harmed became aware of a swarthy, sinister-looking man, who, leading along the rail which surrounded the park, watched him with a sort of malignant stare that struck him cold with apprehension. Harmed hesitated, then, retreating his steps, he continued on his way, but more quickly. At the end of the street he passed.

The man was still loathing against the rail. Harmed now laughed at his terror. Obviously this was some Italian laborer out of a job; but the nervousness which the incident had produced resulted in him the shyness over which his languishing was suspended. He resolved to get the girl back to his room as soon as possible. He was lucky enough to see his picture at a satisfactory price, and the dealer, who was a homely, leonine man that the dealer, who was accumulating Harmed's work against the day of his fame, would gladly have paid him three times the price he had

The man was no longer leaning against the rail. Harmed hurried into the house. As he did so he became aware that he was still clutching the picture under his arm. He had turned back to post it, but his fears had awakened again and he returned up the stairs to his studio, unlocked the door, and ran in. The

He rushed into the bedroom. The man was not there. She was not anywhere. She had gone as mysteriously as she had come. He called her, ran down the corridors and shouted. A fellow artist came out of his room and looked at Harmed with an amused smile.

"Have you seen a girl—my model—dark, with black hair—disappeared?" Harmed gasped.

The other's eyelids fluttered upon his cheek. "No, old man," he replied. "Say, if I were you, I wouldn't make such a confounded noise about it, anyway."

All that night it snowed, and all that night Harmed paced the streets in a frenzy, looking for her in every woman's figure that hurried by. There were stout and lean women, old and young, some with dark, tumbled hair, some with blonde—there was none whom he could have mistaken for his love as far as he could have

Toward morning he was back in his studio again. He had torn his letter to his mother into fragments, and he was painting again.

Harmed's picture, "The Snow Bride," was the sensation of the year at the Exposition of American Painters in a single day he passed into celebrity. Bent, the shrewd little dealer who had some 20 of his pictures stored away, now brought them forth and held a Harmed exhibition, which netted him nearly \$12,000.

One day a knock came at the door, and Harmed opened it to find a lithe, tan-colored gentleman at the door, dressed in a well-tailored frock coat and carrying a silk hat in his hand. He introduced himself with a smile and a bow as the Persian consul.

"Mr. Harmed, I am looking for an artist to paint my wife," he said. "I was much struck by your painting, 'The Snow Bride.' In fact, I am the purchaser of it. If you will permit me, I will understand, \$5,000."

He went on to speak frankly. He had long wanted a portrait of Mrs. Nouridinn, but, unfortunately, his means were limited. He hoped that Mr. Harmed would not demand an excessive price; he was sure that some day the picture would become a valuable heirloom in his family. Harmed drank to the man's praise with the third of one whose long struggle had at last been rewarded with success. He agreed to be at the consul's apartment at the following "Thurs" at noon. In order to meet Mrs. Nouridinn and make that acquaintance which Harmed would not demand the sitting.

Harmed must have arrived too soon for the consul was not yet home from his office, and Mrs. Nouridinn was also out. He was shown into a modest sitting room, in which was consoling that a young woman was seated there. Next moment the blood rushed to his head. There before him, smiling and tremulous, was the woman he loved.

It seemed like a dream to Harmed. A mist veiled before his eyes and all his faintness overcame him. He tried to stare out through the enormous paneled door, and, trying in vain, sank into a chair. And then—then she was kneeling at his side and her arms were round him, and her cheek was pressed against his own.

At once Harmed, with his sweet heart nestled beside him, and the consul and Mrs. Nouridinn beaming at him, sat down the table, learned the meaning of his inexplicable adoration for her in the guise of his wife. I met Harmed and his bride in Paris last spring. They are supremely happy. The "Snow Bride" has blossomed into a rose.

(Copyright, 1915, by W. O. Chapman.)

LONDON DOES NOT TAKE
PEACE TALK SERIOUSLY

The London newspapers refuse to accept seriously the peace talk which has followed publication of the German note to Washington. Outlining the position of the allies in regard to peace proposals, the Daily Telegraph says: "The entente powers are out to win the war and overthrow Prussian militarism. No. Incentive to peace will suit their demands, and the very suggestion of a draw is abhorrent."

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Different Note.

The teacher turned the slip of paper over with a smile. "I think I shall have it framed and hung on the wall for my encouragement whenever I am cast down," she said.

"Can be in it?" questioned her friend. "I don't get any notes from mothers that I want to hang on to."

"This is the first I wanted to keep it," Mrs. Warren, and tells me how pleased she is that Teddy is doing so well, and is so interested. And there was added a complimentary word for the teacher. I can't tell you how it cheered me. I think in my ten years' experience, I've had all the varieties of complaining notes, but this is the first I've ever had. I'm interested in all my pupils, of course, but I can't feel helping a little addition to my list of mothers.

"I suppose lots of mothers feel grateful to a teacher for her efforts," said the other, musingly.

"Well, I wish more of them would take the trouble to say so," said the first—Mother's Magazine.

Thin Chauffeurs.
The latest disciples of the gospel of anti-fat are professional chauffeurs.

"It's most ration for me if I want to keep my job," said one driver. "Clock makers and ballet dancers are not more careful of their time. We've got to be lightweight, every one of us."

When the man who wanted a chauffeur hired the chap who knew best how to manage a machine, no matter how much he weighed, but lately somebody has been giving the fat chauffeur a black eye by fighting with that extra fifty pounds or so out of his body and tear on the automobile. That has scared the cover of the car. There's no use, he argues, in adding to an automobile's unavoidable liabilities, consequently only chauffeurs who are regular sports stand much of a show.

Self-Made.
"Man is fearfully and wonderfully made."

"Yes, and woman is fearfully and wonderfully made."

The 15,000-ton White Star liner Cyrmic, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, and which was reported wrecked by a German submarine, sunk at 3 o'clock Monday morning. All on board were saved. The Cyrmic left New York April 29, with an enormous cargo of war munitions.

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About Your
Subscription

There are still a few who have overlooked this little matter. A glance at your label will tell you how you stand. You know the rest. Tell your friends they can have the Review sent to their address regularly for four months for 50c.

Calling Cards

How is your stock in this line? We print them here and can guarantee satisfaction.

Job Printing

of all kinds done on the shortest notice. How is your supply of Letter Heads and Envelopes? We sell them at reasonable prices.

For anything in this line call at the

Review Office

NOTICE
OF REDCLIFFSALE OF LANDS FORFEITED TO TOWN
UNDER TAX ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS

NOTICE is hereby given that the town of Redcliff will again offer for sale by Public Auction, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the 19th day of May, 1916, at Crowe's Hall, Broadway, in the town of Redcliff the lots forfeited to the town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings, which were previously offered for sale but on which no bid of the upset price or more was received. These lots will be offered for sale at the same upset prices and terms as contained in the notice which appeared in the issues of the Alberta Gazette on the 31st day of December, 1915, and on the 16th day of January, 1916, and in the issues of the Redcliff Review on the 31st day of December, 1915, and the 6th, 13th and 20th days of January, 1916.

A list of the said lots and upset prices may be had on application to the undersigned.

FREDERICK H. COURTNELL,
Secretary-Treasurer

NEW
BLACKSMITH
SHOP

I have opened up the business again in the old stand on

Second Street North

and am now prepared to do all kinds of work in this line

Give Me a Call

Satisfaction Guaranteed

A. BRYDLE

SUITS

To Measure

\$18.00 and up

A full line of Imported Goods to choose from

FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED

Suits Pressed - - - 50c

Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00

Hats Cleaned and Blocked 75c up

Suits Fresh Dry Cleaned and Pressed

All Work Promptly Allocated

A Full Line of the Latest Styles

For Ladies' and Gentlemen

J. W. JARDINE

Broadway

Are You Going to
Buy A Car this year

?

If I remember I have the agency for two of the best makes on the market

The McLaughlin and the Overland

See me before you buy. The prices are right.

Gasoline and Oils

A full stock always on hand and at Market prices.

REDCLIFF GARRAGE

QUICK SERVICE CLEAN DELIVERY

TRY A FEW OF OUR PICNIC OR LUNCH GOODS.

Oranges, per doz. 30c to 60c
Bananas, per dozen 35c
Apples, 3 lbs. for 25c
Blueberries, 3 lbs. for 25c
Fresh Tomatoes, per lb. 25c
Strawberries, per basket 25c
Onions, 5 lbs. for 35c
Onions, 4 lbs. for 35c
Corn Starch, 3 lbs. 25c
Pork and Beans, 5 for 25c
Fresh Eggs, per doz. 25c
Butter, per lb. 35c to 40c
This store will close at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoons during June, July and August. All orders in by 7 o'clock will be delivered. Our customers and patrons will aid us to give our boys this holiday by getting their orders in as early as possible on that day.

The North-West Grocery
PHONE 76. PROMPT DELIVERY.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Offices to rent in Postoffice block. Reasonable rent.

The Medicine Hat News and the Calgary Herald are on sale at Blundell's every evening.

Charles Ross left last Monday for London, Ont., where he has secured a good position.

Next Sunday will be observed as Mother's Day in all the churches. Appropriate sermons and music will be rendered.

Clean-up day was observed in town last Friday and as a result many of the yards and gardens present a tidy appearance.

Mayor Bott left last week for Craik, Sask., and other eastern points on business. He expects to be away about ten days.

It is rumored that Ottawa that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced his desire to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party and that his followers have asked him to reconsider.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Livingstone and family left last Saturday for their new home south of Medicine Hat. Mr. Livingstone has secured a farm in that neighborhood and intends going into the stock raising business.

Word has been received to the effect that the first has arrived safely in England. There were a number of Redcliff boys in this battalion and their friends here will be glad to learn they have arrived on the other side of the pond safely.

Ray Crouch has purchased a fine new engine. It arrived last night and is being admired by all who know engine. Ray has been working on a considerable amount of plowing and breaking and left for the country to get at it as soon as the engine arrived.

There will probably be a baseball game here next Saturday afternoon between the local nine and a team from the Hat. It is expected that the new grounds just south of Broadway west will be in condition for the game. Don't miss seeing it.

The local baseball club have completed arrangements for the holding of a dance in Reid's hall on Friday evening, May 19th. O'Fallon's orchestra will furnish the music and lunch will be served. Everybody should attend this dance and help the boys along.

This week Donald McLachlan received a letter from J. H. Hallworth, an old Redcliff boy who is now at the front with the 3rd C. M. R. Hallworth said he had just finished reading the Review and it reminded him so much of the old town that he had written to his friends here. In his letter Hallworth says he thinks the allies have the Germans beaten right now and it will only be a matter of a short time till all will be over.

R. Wray received a letter the other day from Bob Williams, who at one time was employed in the Light & Power office here. Williams is now in France with a Canadian contingent. So far he has escaped the enemy's bullets and is enjoying the "war" well. Among other requests Williams asked that the Review be sent to him occasionally. All the boys like to get the home papers in the trenches. Are you sending one to anyone.

Go to Hall's for Rodgas and camera supplies.

The officers and members of the local Masonic Lodge intend holding a social evening next Tuesday to which their lady friends will be invited.

J. Fawcett, of Medicine Hat, was in town last Monday introducing the Cyro and other cigars made in Edmonton.

The sale of work and dance, given by the W. A. of St. Ambrose church last Thursday afternoon and evening was a great success from every standpoint. During the afternoon a number of useful articles were offered for sale and most of them found ready purchasers. The dance in the evening attracted a large crowd among whom a number of soldiers and it proved to be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

CHURCH NOTICES

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Sabbath, May 14th, being Mother's Day, the children's address in the forenoon at 11 will relate to this subject, and in the evening at 7.30 the principal address will have for its theme "Home Life." The forenoon sermon will treat of "Hearing the Truth."

Sabbath school at a quarter past two.

Divine worship at Breesehall at 3. The Message of St. Mark's Gospel will be the subject at the mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8.

These studies in the Gospels are interesting and instructive as well as edifying. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Friday—Evenson and intercession, 7.30. Choir practice at 8.

Sunday—Early communion at 9; matins 11. Sunday school at 2.30. Evenson, 7.30.

Tuesday—A chapter meeting of the Rural Deacons of Medicine Hat will be held at St. Ambrose church. Holy communion 8 a.m.; matins 10. Evenson 7.30. The preacher will be Rev. E. A. Davis, rural dean.

Wednesday—W. A. in Parish hall at 2.30.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Reid's Hall.

Mother's Day will be observed at the morning service at 11 a.m. Special music and address.

Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p.m.

Evening song service 7.15; regular service 7.45.

Ladies Aid meet at the home of Mrs. Campbell on Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

General News Notes
From Various Points

It is officially announced that through the chief press censor's office that four troop ships which sailed from Canada late in April have arrived safely in England.

Fire in the government ordnance depot in East Calgary destroyed the building and several thousand sets of harness Tuesday afternoon. There was a loss of ammunition and shells in the basement which were saved by firemen, policemen and volunteer helpers who carried them out of the building.

All married Englishmen, eligible for military service, who are living abroad but who ordinarily are residents of Great Britain, must return to England forthwith and report for military duty. This announcement was made in the house of commons by Sir George Cave, the collector-general.

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES.
The Canadian customs returns show that the Dominion is enjoying a steadily increasing foreign trade. Customs revenue for April, the first month of this fiscal year, showed a marked increase over April of last year, when the revenue was \$2,276,377 as compared with \$10,346,572 for the month just passed.

Open at Both Ends
A Devonshire lady once sent to her son a pair of trousers by post, which he, of course, cheaper than parcel post. The postal officials wrote to her: "Clothes cannot be sent by book post. If you will refer to the 'Post Office Guide' you will see under what conditions articles may be sent by book post."

"After a few days the lady replied: 'I have looked in the 'Post Office Guide' and find that articles which are open at both ends may be sent by book post. And if trousers are not open at both ends I should like to know what is!'"

WINNIEP MAVOR'S NOTE OF WARNING

Manufacturing, Rather Than Vandalism. Necessary to Build up Community—Convincing Statistics

In a recent speech to the Canadian Credit Men's Association, at Winnipeg, Mayor H. D. Wagar gave some very interesting statistics showing the deterioration of Winnipeg as a manufacturing centre. No one can accuse Mayor Wagar of being an opponent of protection or intervention in manufacturing enterprises; he simply spoke as the civic head of the greatest city in Western Canada, as a business man who analyzes, as a source of economic loss to his community.

The mayor stated he might be too optimistic, yet he ventured the opinion that we in this far west, in Western Canada, had passed through the critical period in the great economic crisis which the world is experiencing. He trusted that this period in our history would be the beginning of a new era of sane productive development of our great natural resources and possibilities. The promotion of manufacturing interests is one of the live topics of the day, and in this connection his worship gave the following facts and figures. These figures refer to the manufacturing of goods in Winnipeg, comparing the past two years:

1914	1915
Output of:	25% loss
Mfrs.: 43,000,000	\$32,000,000
Lab. hands 15,000	12,14,000
Wages 10,000,000	7,500,000
Imp. goods 140,000,000
Total goods
and
imported 182,000,000

Working Day and Night
It is known that the steel factories are working day and night to keep ahead of orders. Compare, for a moment, the citizens of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, considering the estimated population, in 1914 and the value of manufactured products in 1914, and how much this nation has per one hundred thousand population:

Est. Val.	Per Every
1914	Manufactured 100,000
Population	Practically 100,000
Mon. 420,000	\$300,000,000 4,900,000
Tor. 450,000	\$300,000,000 4,900,000
Wag. 200,000	\$100,000,000 2,500,000

This clearly shows that Winnipeg manufacturers are increasing their output tremendously per 100,000 population, while in Winnipeg we show a large decrease as compared with 1914. As closely as can be estimated Winnipeg will not average \$15,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per 100,000 people, or \$500,000 less than in 1914. In that year it was estimated that Winnipeg manufacturers employed approximately 18,000; in 1915 fourteen to fifteen thousand at the outside. Wages of the workers consequently will decline from \$18,000,000 to a little over \$7,500,000, with a corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of the individual.

In 1914, Winnipeg imported goods to the value of \$140,000,000. This makes a total of manufactured and imported goods of \$182,000,000. "If" said Mayor Wagar, "we could manufacture one-half of this amount in the city of Winnipeg, it would make a saving on the basis of these figures of approximately \$22,000,000, and instead of employing 18,000 people we would have over 40,000 at work in our factories."

Buy Home Products
"Most of the food products made in Canada are manufactured under a government standard. Therefore, the goods made in Winnipeg are just as pure as those manufactured anywhere in the Dominion. Furthermore, they are decidedly cheaper and have less shrinkage, from the consumer's standpoint. If we are to be a greater commercial centre we must develop our manufacturing and support our manufacturers by purchasing home products whenever possible."

These figures clearly indicated that we are unconsciously endeavoring to construct a warehouse city. We import \$140,000,000 of goods in a year—most for the consumption of Winnipeg. It is remembered, but for transmittal and resale to the urban and rural population of the Canadian West. That the vast proportion of this great Western order is not made in Canada would seem evident.

Comparison is at times a useful factor. In Western Canada we have begun manufacturing and the building of the home market, consequently we must decrease the population of our cities, for the factory workman, if he can, follows the job.

Tariff and the States
A protective tariff has made the United States the wealthiest nation in the world. Doesn't it seem foolish to destroy the source of our national prosperity by treating it over to the other nations of the world? (Exchange.)

The latest prominent person mentioned as a possible successor to Augustine Birrell as chief secretary for Ireland is Winston Spencer Churchill.

The light shower of rain this afternoon will do a lot of good to the garden stuff. Grain of all kinds is now nicely up and although it is not sufficient yet for maturing, the perfect showers will do no harm.

Don't forget the Red Cross reception in the store previously occupied by G. Livingston. It will take place next Thursday evening and all are invited to be present.

For the first time in the record of the police department a prisoner afflicted with leprosy has been discovered in South Vancouver.

Recent reports from Germany state that the enemy is now suffering from a pork shortage. It's hard lines when even the pigs can't live in their own country.

Thirty-seven United Kingdom merchantmen and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916.

**Ripe
Strawberries**

Per Box 25c

AT

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Broadway Phone 30

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Physician and Surgeon
REDCLIFF, ALBERTA
PHONE 22

DENTISTRY
DR. J. CLEARY WRAY
Sykes Block
Here every day except 1st and 3rd Wednesdays and 2nd and 4th Mondays and Tuesdays.

FRANK BAIRD,
Barrister, Solicitor,
Office, Crown Building,
REDCLIFF, Alberta.
Phone 79.

Household Price List

California Apples	25c
" Peaches	25c
" Pears	25c
NoVary Strawberries	22c
NoVary Raspberries	22c
NoVary Peaches	22c
NoVary Lawtonberries	22c
NoVary Gooseberries	22c
NoVary Pineapple	14c
NoVary Pears	13c
NoVary Tomatoes	14c
Pumpkin	14c
Peas, dried	14c
Blueberries	14c
Beans	12c
Corn	12c
Peas	12c
Beets	10c
Milk, St. Charles	12c
Milk, Gold Seal	12c
Milk, Rainier	12c
Butter	12c
Beef	25c
Salmon (tall)	19c
Wool Land	15c
French Pars	15c
Oyster	14c
Cholifer	25c
NoVary Ketchup	25c
1 c. 1 qt. Pickles	25c
Stuffed Olives	12c
Olives, plain	20c
Pickled Walnuts	30c

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